# SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

### BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION

Clematis 1.

Genus - *Clematis* 

Subgenus - flammula

Section - viticella

#### VARIETY DENOMINATION

`Evipo019'

# COMMERCIAL CLASSIFICATION

Early, large flowering cultivar

The present invention constitutes a new and distinct variety of Clematis which originated from a controlled crossing between the female parent, an unnamed, non-patented seedling, and the male parent, an unnamed, non-patented seedling.

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The new clematis may be distinguished from its female seed parent by the following combination of characteristics:

1. While the seed parent has flowers which are Violet Group 91D, flowers of 'Evipo019'

are Violet Group N88C.

- While the seed parent has an average flower size of 160 mm, the same of 'Evipo019' is 90 to 120 mm.
- The new clematis may be distinguished from its male pollen parent by the following combination of characteristics:
  - While the pollen parent has flowers which are Violet Group 89A, the same of 'Evipo019' are Violet Group N88C.
  - 2. While the pollen parent has flowers which are 150 mm on average, the same of 'Evipo019' are smaller, measuring 90 to 120 mm.

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The two parents were crossed and the resulting seed was planted in a controlled environment. The new variety is named 'Evipo019'.

- The objective of the hybridization of this

  Clematis variety for commercial glasshouse and

  nursery culture was to create a new and distinct

  variety with unique qualities such as:
  - Light violet flowers;
- 25 2. Free and early flowering;

- 3. Exceptional compact growth habit;
- 4. Flowers well as a young plant;
- 5. Suitability for container culture.
- These qualities required improvement in Clematis
  varieties that were in commercial cultivation and
  the objectives have been substantially achieved in
  the new variety, as evidenced by the unique
  combination of characteristics that are present in
  'Evipo019' which distinguish it from all other
  varieties of which we are aware.

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'Evipo019' was selected by Raymond J. Evison and Mogens N. Olesen in their Clematis development program in Domarie Vineries Les Sauvagees, St. Sampsons, Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom in April 1998. Asexual reproduction of 'Evipo019' by cuttings was first done by Raymond J. Evison and Mogens N. Olesen in Domarie Vineries Les Sauvagees, St. Sampsons, Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom in May 1998. This initial and subsequent propagations have demonstrated that the characteristics of 'Evipo019' are true to type and are transmitted from one generation to the next.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying color illustration show as true as is reasonably possible to obtain in color photographs of this type:

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	Fig. 1.1	Bloom, upper side;
	Fig. 1.2	Bloom, lower side;
	Fig. 1.3	Flower buds at various
		stages of development;
10	Fig. 1.4	Juvenile stem, flower bud,
		and leaves;
	Fig. 1.5	Mature compound leaf;
	Fig. 1.6	New growth, including stem
		and juvenile leaves.

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# DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIETY

The following is a detailed description of 'Evipo019', as observed in its growth throughout the flowering period in glasshouses at Domarie Vineries Les Sauvagees, St. Sampsons, Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom.

Observed plants were cultivated for a period of 24 months in 2 liter containers. Certain phenotypical characteristics of the variety may vary under different environmental, cultural,

agronomic, seasonal, and climatic conditions.

Color references are made using the Royal

Horticultural Society (London, England) Colour

Chart, 2001.

For a comparison, the nearest existing

Clematis variety is 'Xeres', a non-patented

variety. Chart 1 details a comparison of several

physical characteristics of the applicant and the

comparison variety.

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#### Chart 1

'Evipo019' 'Xeres' Average: Season's Typical Compact: Season's growth growth is greater growth in 15 is 1 to 1.5 than 2.0 meters. one season meter. Flowers well as Does not flower Flowering characteris a young plant. well as a young tic plant. Violet Group Violet Group Tepal Color 20 (upper N88C. N88B. surface) 150 to 180 mm. 90 to 120mm. Flower diameter Red-Purple Group Green Group Vegetative 25 59A. stem and 137C. petiole color

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## FLOWER AND FLOWER BUD

Blooming habit: Recurrent. Flowering in

May, June, August, and

5 September.

Flower bud:

Size: 30 to 40 mm in length. 13

mm in diameter on average.

Bud form: Ovoid.

Bud color: Green Group 138C at 1/4

opening.

Tepals: Violet Group N88C upon

opening.

15 Peduncle:

Surface: Smooth.

Length: 60 to 90mm.

Color: Green Group 137C.

Strength: Moderately strong. Flowers

20 maintain an upright

attitude on plant.

Receptacle: None observed.

Flower Arrangement:

Location on vine: New and old growth.

Borne:

In clusters resembling compound cymes.

## Flower bloom:

Size:

90 to 120 mm in diameter.

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Flower depth is 25 mm on

average.

Profile:

Upon opening, flowers are

flat to concave with

straight tepals.

10 Color:

Upon opening:

Upper surface is Violet Group N88B. The reverse

side is Violet Group N88D

at the margins, with a

central bar at the mid rib

of the tepal, which is

Green Group 137D in color.

After opening:

Upper surface is Violet

Group N88C. The reverse

side is Violet Group N88D

with a central bar at the

mid rib of the tepal,

which is Green-White Group

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157A in color.

Fragrance: Very light, floral scent.

Lasting quality: On the plant, flowers

persist from 10 to 20

days. As a cut flower,

short in duration, from 1

to 4 days.

Tepals:

Quantity: 8 tepals on average.

Occasionally, flowers

develop 2 to 4 inner

tepals shorter in length.

Shape: Elliptic.

Size: 45 mm in length, on

average. 25 mm wide, on

average.

Cross section: Flat.

Margins: Entire. Weak undulations.

Tepal apex: Acute.

20 Apex recurvature: Occasional.

Persistence: Tepals drop off cleanly

from the plant after

flowers have matured

completely.

25 Arrangement: Regular.

# Reproductive Organs:

Arrangement: compact.

Pollen color: Yellow Group 2D

5 Anthers:

Color: Purple Group N79A.

Filaments:

Color: White Group 155C.

Length: 8 mm.

10 Pistils:

Length: 9 mm.

Stigmas: Slightly superior relative

to the length of the

filaments and the height

of the anthers.

## **PLANT**

Plant form: Climbing and spreading.

20 Plant growth: Compact.

Size: Seasons growth attains 1 to 1.5

meters in height.

Hardiness: Trials to date show the variety is

cold tolerant to USDA cold hardiness

25 zone 4.

Stems:

Color: Young wood: Green Group 137C.

Older wood: Greyed-Red Group

178B.

5 Internodes:

Shape: Cylindrical.

Length: 80 to 150 mm.

Surface:

Young wood: Smooth.

Older wood: Smooth.

Plant foliage:

Leaf characteristics: Deciduous.

Mature Leaf form: Pinnate. There are 3

leaflets.

Compound Leaf size: 150 mm (1) x 180 mm

(w).

Color: Upper surfaces of

mature leaves are

Green Group 137A in

color. Lower leaf

surface is Green

Group 137B.

Upper surfaces of new

foliage are Green

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Group 137C. Lower

surfaces are Green

Group 137C.

Plant leaves and leaflets:

Stipules:

Absent.

Petioles:

Size:

60 to 90 mm.

Color:

Green Group 137C.

Clasping:

Winding leaf

petiolus.

Petioloule:

Length:

15 to 50 mm.

Color:

Green Group 137C.

Leaflet Shape: 15

General shape: Ovate. Occasionally

cordate.

Base:

Rounded.

Apex:

Acute.

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Margin:

Entire.

Leaflet Size:

60 mm in length by 30

mm wide.

Texture:

Smooth.

Surface:

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Upper side:

Glabrous.

Lower side: Ribbed.

Thickness: Medium thickness.

Glossiness: Matte.

# 5 Disease resistance:

Subject to any disease that normally attacks the species.